

HALE ON POLITICAL OUTLOOK

SAYS THE LORD LOVES THOSE HE CHASTENS.

Looks for a United Republican Party Under the Acknowledged Leadership of Taft—President's Great Strength—Remarks on Roosevelt and Beveridge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Eugene Hale, the veteran Republican Senator from Maine, who is soon to retire from public life, talked today on the legislative and political outlook. It is said that Senator Hale talks for publication.

The Senator predicts there will be no important legislation this winter outside of the regular supply bills and possibly an ocean mail subsidy bill, and also that there will be no extra session. He foresees a reconciliation between the Republican regulars and insurgents and fronts the future. President Taft will grow steadily in the confidence of the American people and the destinies of the country will soon be restored to the control of the Republican party.

"Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," said Senator Hale, and the defeats of 1910 will do the party good. It must bear its reverses and make the best of it. Painful as it is, it must submit to its temporary reverses and defeats and must bear up as well as it may, under even such calamities as the repulses of Roosevelt and the lamentable overthrow of Beveridge.

Senator Hale's statement can be taken as a pretty good indication of the sorrow of some members of the Senate over Roosevelt's rejection and the loss of Beveridge.

"Do you believe there is likely to be any new and general legislation on the tariff or any other political and financial question?" the chairman of the Senate steering committee was asked.

"So far as new legislation affects the matters indicated by your question, nobody, I think, need spend much time or consideration. The Democratic party has captured the House of Representatives by a great majority and has almost captured the Senate and with the country apparently behind it that party will, I have no doubt, insist upon taking its natural responsibilities. Should an expiring Congress in its last days undertake by any deathbed action to rob the victorious party of its natural inheritance it will be resisted to the utmost, and nothing will follow but a protracted struggle which will shut out certain important measures which otherwise may perhaps carry in both houses.

"With the Central and South American trade rapidly increasing and ready to come to us we ought to pass some measure to aid in establishing such lines to command this trade. We can pass such a measure, limiting it if necessary to Central and South America, almost any day in the Senate and such a measure must of course take its chance in the House, which, I am led to believe, may be found more favorable at this session than it has been before.

We shall, I suppose, as is usual in the short session, pass the new appropriation bill under which the next congressional elections will be held. In the action as to the number and membership of the House of Representatives and the apportionment to the different States the Senate has generally deferred to the judgment and action of the House.

"Do you expect that the President will be content with any such programme as you have indicated?"

"I do not in the least speak or claim to speak for the President. I presume in his annual message, which is a document treating generally upon the condition of affairs in the country and the action he wants, that the President will express himself freely on all such matters and will quite likely indicate his desire for legislation in different directions, but the message in itself submits all those things to Congress, and it is one thing for the President to submit a matter to Congress and quite another thing to attempt to force through by the weight of the Administration when there is decided opposition and a question of long days of a session whose length is limited by law. I do not look to see the President undertake anything of this kind. But as I have said, I do not in this speak for him."

"Do you expect that an extra session of the next Congress will be called in the spring?" the Senator was asked.

"Certainly not," was the emphatic reply. "Mr. Champ Clark of the House, who seems to have a level head, tells the whole story about this when he says that the House expects to have the extra session except the boarding house keepers, the hotel managers, the tradesmen and the newspapers of the District who would be glad to see Congress adjourn. When the time comes I look to see all talk of this absolutely disappear."

"Do you look for a combination of the so-called insurgent force with the Democratic party either now or hereafter?" Mr. Hale was asked.

"I certainly do not, but in this I can only give my own forecast, as I have not talked with any leaders of either side on the subject."

"The so-called insurgent leaders are a very powerful body of men and, barring Indiana, they appear to be the backbone behind them, and these States form a large group of great Republican States, and do not think that their people or their leaders would be at all inclined to blend with the Democratic party organization, where their leaders from conviction and natural force of character will naturally have proper influence."

"The Democratic party with the great strength committed to it by the people in the late elections takes up immense responsibilities and immense burdens. Its leaders in the next House of Representatives will not have a comfortable time of it. The Republicans upon the floor of the House will be practically united and under the lead of the old Speaker and other great parliamentarians will watch for every blunder and every mistake. The Democratic party managers in the midst of their exultation have already made a blunder in the demand for a party conference by party leaders, and are spending anxious nights over a proposition for a great political banquet to be devoted to speech-making and to eating and drinking."

"I have little fear of any long ascendancy of the Democratic party in the politics of the country. The time between now and December, 1911, will be well spent as a breathing space for the people generally and for politics. The good qualities of the President, his real patriotism, his conservatism, his confidence in the course and his desire to unify the party, will all increase in weight with the people, and I expect to see that as a party point out as an interested looker-on, the destinies of the country restored to the control of the Republican party. That party is the natural custodian of every good interest in the Republic and it is the only party that will ever see that the great system of protection is maintained against foreign invasion and that the only party that can be safely committed to the judiciary, its corporations, its trusts, its business enterprises and its property, its return of its armies or millions of laborers."

It was here that Senator Hale made his remark about the Lord chastening those He loves.

Christmas! This Is What He Needs

GIVE HIM! An AutoStop Razor and he's our friend for life, because you'll have stopped all his shaving troubles.

The AutoStop Razor stops shaving troubles by making impossible all the shaving troubles that are usually associated with shaving. It is expert stopping in all there is to expert shaving.

Only razor that stops automatically. Only safety you never have to take apart to sharpen or clean.

Dealers sell them on trial, and if not satisfactory, refund your money after Christmas.

Any store sends razor on receipt of postal. Send the postal today.

AutoStop SAFETY RAZOR Gives Head Barber Shaves

Go to our demonstrating show, 125 Fifth Avenue—near 12th Street—and examine or try it. No charge. Private shaving booths.

FOR ARMY AEROPLANES.

Board of Ordnance Asks for the Purchase of Several for War Use.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The acquisition of aeroplanes for military use is recommended in the annual report of the board of Ordnance and fortifications, which was made public today at the War Department.

While further improvements in the mechanical features of aeroplanes are certainly to be looked for and will continue to receive the careful consideration and encouragement of the board, it is the opinion of the board that the art of aviation is now developed sufficiently to warrant the purchase by the War Department of a number of aeroplanes of existing types for the training of certain selected officers in the art of flying, from whose experience valuable information may be expected, both in development of suitable types of military aeroplanes and in the determination of proper types of such machines in military operations.

The work of the board during the year has consisted principally in continuing the several branches of the first contract of arms plate to determine the effect of different projectiles at battle ranges, that the coast artillery may be improved by the character and kind of projectiles most effective for the work required.

Work has been continued in the development of means of communication between the several branches of the first contract stations and a number of promising devices are under test. Of the new work undertaken the most important has been the construction and test of reinforced concrete parapets. The resistance to penetration of ordinary concrete is known and the present experiments are for the purpose of obtaining similar data in regard to the reinforced structures with a view to lessening the thickness of parapets in certain locations.

The members of the board are Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of Ordnance, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of Coast Artillery, and Col. M. M. Macomb, general staff, Col. E. M. Weaver, general staff, and Thomas J. Henderson, civilian member of the board. S. A. Cheney of the general staff is recorder.

QUIET NIAGARA ELECTION.

Constitutional Convention Chosen to Complete Estrada's Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The State Department was advised today by Thomas B. Moffat, American Consul at Managua, that the elections for delegates to a constitutional convention passed off without disorder.

This convention is a preliminary step toward the reestablishment of a permanent government to succeed the present provisional government established by Juan F. Estrada.

The Weather.

Nov. 30. The storm from the Ohio Valley moved northward and north and centered over the Massachusetts coast and another over eastern Texas was causing rain or snow generally. In the New England States and the middle Atlantic States and snow in the lake regions.

Freezing weather following the storm covered the country north of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana and Montana and most of Nevada and Utah.

The pressure was high in the Northwest and the Gulf States and a comparative depression was centered over the lake regions.

The weather was generally fair in the Southern States and west of the Mississippi, except for a few showers in the New England States and the middle Atlantic States and rain in the Pacific States.

Light showers were close to the coast in northern New York, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut and in the middle Atlantic States and in the Gulf States and in the Pacific States.

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SENATE BUSTS ON THE FLOOR

BEING CLEANED UP FOR A NEW ALIGNMENT.

Efforts to Edge Up the Roosevelt Emig Cause All the Trouble—Former Presiding Officers of Senate to Take Bank in Position Hereafter by Seniority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A group of girls in tow of a capital guide made a great fuss at the Senate end of the Capitol today when they came upon what for the moment appeared to be a collection of toppled popular idols. Scattered about on the tiled floor were the marble images of figures well known in contemporary political life. In the heap were the smooth, benign features of Levi P. Morton, the genial countenance of Adlai Stevenson, the classic chin whiskers of Charles Warren Fairbanks and the ante-election grin of Col. Roosevelt.

Workmen with sandpaper were polishing the features of the upended idols. Recently they had stood upon pedestals in historic niches of the Senate chamber and looked down approvingly upon the proceedings of that staid body over which each of them once presided. To-day they were being brushed up preparatory to taking new stations in the public corridor which runs the length of the south side of the Senate chamber.

Col. Roosevelt's bust made all the trouble when his friends sought to place it in the gallery of "immortals" who are still mortal. Until recently the superintendent of the Capitol building, guided by suggestions of Senators, arranged the effigies as suited his taste. Thus it happened that likenesses of some of the "whores of the Republic" were lifted from pedestals in the Senate chamber which they had long adorned to make places for some of their successors who are still very much alive and occasionally being mentioned as Presidential possibilities.

When ex-Vice-President Fairbanks crowded that other distinguished Indiana occupant of the Vice-President's chair, Schuyler Colfax, from his niche there was a subliminal suggestion to place Col. Roosevelt's bust in the gallery of "immortals" who are still mortal. Until recently the superintendent of the Capitol building, guided by suggestions of Senators, arranged the effigies as suited his taste. Thus it happened that likenesses of some of the "whores of the Republic" were lifted from pedestals in the Senate chamber which they had long adorned to make places for some of their successors who are still very much alive and occasionally being mentioned as Presidential possibilities.

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VALUE OF PANAMA BONDS.

Comparative Study of Securities of Various Countries Is Being Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary MacVeagh and Assistant Secretary Andrew of the Treasury are following closely the prices of the bonds of the leading countries of Europe with the idea of forming an opinion as to the rate at which the United States Government might be able to borrow if no circulation privilege were attached to the bonds. The tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, authorized the government to issue bonds to the extent of \$200,000,000 at a rate not exceeding 3 percent to cover the building of the Panama Canal. These disbursements average perhaps \$3,000,000 every month, and already \$133,000,000 has been expended out of the general fund of the Treasury for this purpose, which is reimbursable from the proceeds of bonds not yet sold.

On that account, and because the rate of interest which these bonds are to bear is left to the discretion of the Secretary, the question of the rates at which these bonds should be sold is a matter of vital interest to the officers, although there is no immediate necessity for the issue of these bonds at present. Secretary MacVeagh and Mr. Andrew are strongly of the opinion that these bonds ought to be issued at a rate at which they might be absorbed by investors for their earning power without regard to any special privilege.

They are also of the opinion that no step should be taken which would impair the value of the \$200,000,000 of 3 percent bonds now outstanding. It has been widely claimed that any considerable increase in the amount of such bonds would be likely to reduce the per cent below par, even though the circulation privilege were continued.

The government cannot fail to maintain a high standard for the holders of these bonds. They assert by taking any step which would impair the value of them. At the same time it is a general principle of sound financial policy that the value of the currency in the future should be maintained and that further extension of the bond secured currency, in view of pending issues in our banking laws, would be deplorable.

The Secretary and Mr. Andrew therefore have been pursuing an investigation of the leading issues of other countries and have been interviewing and corresponding with bankers throughout the country with an idea of finding the proper rate at which United States bonds could be issued and absorbed for investment without regard to their circulation privilege.

The British consols, which are a permanent yield of 2 percent, now sell at 79.4 percent which yields an actual return of 3.16 percent. The German imperial 3 percent bonds sell at 83.4 percent, which yields 3.61 percent, and the French 3 percent bonds sell at 97.57 percent which yields 3.06 percent.

Whether or not the credit of the American Government, when compared with the other countries, is substantially higher than that of the other countries mentioned and if that is so, it is higher, are the questions now under investigation in the Treasury and the subject of conferences with bankers and business men.

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TAFT CONSULTS UNCLE JOE

TOLD THERE'S SMALL CHANCE FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

The President Likely, However, to Recommend That Congress Consider a Full List of Projects Left Over—He Is Strong for Canal Fortification.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Those who thought that President Taft was going to turn a cold shoulder to Uncle Joe Cannon in the coming session of Congress are to be disappointed. The President may take the insurgents into the White House councils on an equal footing with the regulars, but it is apparent that he does not intend to slight the latter, including Speaker Cannon.

The President had the Speaker and James H. Martin of Illinois, one of Mr. Cannon's lieutenants in the House, at luncheon at the White House today. It is understood that the President discussed his legislative programme with them and asked for their opinion. Speaker Cannon already has said in public that he did not believe much legislation would be enacted in the coming session beyond the regular supply bills. He undoubtedly gave the President the same opinion and that is the practical advice that Mr. Taft has got from most of the other experienced members of the House and the Senate.

It is understood, however, that this advice will not deter the President in his decision to recommend a fairly long programme of legislation in his forthcoming message. He will lay before Congress recommendations to enact practically all of the legislation in his programme which failed at the last session. This will include legislation providing for the leasing of coal, oil, phosphate and other mineral lands to the public, a workmen's compensation act, probably the reorganization of the Government of Alaska, anti-injunction legislation, the establishment of a bureau of public health, a law providing for the inspection of locomotive boilers and legislation establishing an Appalachian forest reserve.

In the message the President will re-examine his recommendations and will make other recommendations looking toward the government and operation of the canal. Strong opposition has already been developed to the fortification of the canal, and it is believed that Mr. Taft will centre the Administration's influence upon this legislation, especially that providing for fortifications.

The message will also contain recommendations in regard to the enlargement of the postal savings bank system. Only a small appropriation was made for the establishment of this system in the last session of Congress and the Administration will have to have this supplemented if any great progress is to be made in opening these depositories.

The President also will ask for a further appropriation for the tariff board. The board of tariff commissioners, which was established by the President in 1909, has been ordered to report to the President on the tariff. The President may ask for a special message to Congress. The tariff board is not prepared to report on the tariff on the wool or any other schedule and Mr. Taft is not likely to make any tariff recommendations until he has data from that board.

The President's message will be discussed at a special Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

REDUCTION OF HIS FORCE NECESSARY, BUT EXPECTED TO BE OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Officers of the War Department today denied that there was any intention of abandoning Fort Wadsworth. There are now four companies of coast artillery at that post. It is understood that it was explained to the Philippines and the other